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MONDAY, April 22, 1771.

Remainder of Johannes in Eremo's Piece.
(Continued from April 8, 1771.)

IT appears to be true in Fact, that the first Planters judged, that they had no Right in the Sight of God and Men to take Possession of these Lands without purchasing the same of the Proprietors, and that they did actually purchase, for valuable Considerations, not only the Soil, but the *Dominion*, the *Lordship* and the *Sovereignty* of those Princes: This, together with their settling, building, defending and protecting themselves and Territories from their own Expence, *without a public Charge to the State of* Great-Britain, as acknowledged by a British House of Commons, and *transcribed with Pleasure* by his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of this Province, constituted them, *de jure*, not only the proper Proprietors of the Soil, but the Lords and Sovereigns of their purchased Territories and Dominions, and gave them full Right and Authority to have set up an independent State or Government of their own; from whence it will necessarily follow, that our civil Subjection to his Britannic Majesty and State is *voluntary* and founded entirely on the mutual Compact contained in our Charter. This Consideration, together with the *Consequences so advantageous to the Nation*, which have followed our settling this Country in a *voluntary civil Subjection, but without any public Charge to the British State, ought, in Reason, to strike so strong* upon the Mind of his Britannic Majesty, his Ministers and the whole Parliament of Great-Britain, as to prevent their making an Infraction of the Compact, for that Moment they either vacate the Charter or make an Infraction of the Compact, our political Union is totally dissolved, our civil Subjection ceases, and we are left in full Possession of our Right and Liberty to seek Protection where we judge we shall have it, and from whom we shall be indulged with the full Enjoyment of all our essential Rights as Men.

We also see from the above Quotations, that our Ancestors held, that the Subjects of any Prince or State had a Right of Migration, or of moving into another State or Quarter of the World. That from Residence in any State arose *necessary* civil Subjection to the Government of that State.

That this Country, when they came to it, was the Dominion, Territory and Property of Indian Princes, and did no more belong to the Dominion and State of Great-Britain, than *China, Japan*, or the *Muscovite Tartary* does,—That they purchased the Soil, the Dominion, the Lordship and the Sovereignty of those Princes, and therefore tho' they became resident in this Country, they were not the Subjects of the aboriginal Natives, because they were themselves in a rightful Possession of the Soil, the Dominion, the Lordship and Sovereignty as their own, and consequently were in a civil Subjection to no State under Heaven till they accepted of the Charter of Corporation, containing a mutual Compact, on which alone is founded our civil Subjection, as I have observed before.

But his Honour says "However pleasing these "Principles were in Speculation, or *whatever* "*Foundation they may have in Nature*, yet they "could not continue to practice upon them, *nor* "*would they bear the Test when adopted by Eng-* "*lish Subjects*;" But I beg Leave to ask, whether his Honour does hereby intend to insinuate, that Principles, which may have their Foundation in Nature, will not bear the Test when adopted by English Subjects? If the English Government is founded on the Law of Nature, or if it secures, defends and protects the Subjects in the Enjoyment of all their natural Rights, Liberties and Properties, and if it was originally constituted by *voluntary Compact*, then all such Principles as have their Foundation in Nature will bear the Test when adopted by English Subjects: from hence it must follow, either that these Principles have no Foundation in Nature; or that the English Government is not founded upon the Law of Nature: And if it shall be said, they have no foundation in Nature, I must farther ask, which of them? whether all of them? Will it be said, this has none, viz. That from Residence in a State necessarily arises civil Subjection to the Laws & Authority thereof? If the respective Dominions of independent Princes or States are local, being limitted by certain Lines, Buts and Bounds, as much as the Farms and Manors of particular Proprietors, then it must follow, that all that reside or inhabit within the Dominion of a certain Prince or State must either be the Subjects of that Prince or State, or else Invaders or Robbers, the Enemies thereof: If there is such a Thing as *necessary civil Subjection* as distinguished from *voluntary, founded in mutual Compact*, it must arise either from *Birth* or *Residence*: If it arises from *Birth*, every Person is necessarily a Subject of that State in which he was born, & consequently all such as are now Inhabitants of Great-Britain, or in any of our Towns in these Colonies, who were born in any other State, are not under Obligation from their present Residence to submit to the Laws and Government of this Nation, they are not the Subjects of our King and ought to be treated as Invaders and Robbers:—But if it does not arise from Birth, it must from Residence; and it does arise from the latter, if all the Inhabitants of Great-Britain are held obliged from that Consideration to submit to the Laws and Authority thereof, let them be born in what State soever.

Or will it be said, that this Principle has no Foundation in Nature, viz. That a people's being in such a Situation as to be subject to no particular Prince or State, when they become subject, their civil Subjection must be *voluntary*, founded in *mutual Compact*? I am aware it will be said, that *English Subjects* cannot ever, or at any Time, be in such a Situation as to be *without necessary civil Subjection* to his Britannic Majesty, because "Allegiance in *an English born* "*Subject* is said to be *perpetual, & to accompany* "*him wherever he goes*; the Allegiance of *Eng-* "*lish Subjects by a general Rule of Law* is not "considered as *local* but *perpetual and unalien-* "*able*." But I beg Leave to reply, that the Allegiance of English Subjects either does not differ from the Allegiance of the Subjects of other Princes or States, or it does:—If it does not differ, it must follow, that if the Allegiance of English Subjects is not *local*, neither is the Allegiance of other Subjects; and if the Allegiance of English Subjects is *perpetual and unalienable, accompanying* them wherever they go, so is the Allegiance of other Subjects. And hence all such Inhabitants of Great-Britain or of the British Colonies, as were born in any other State or Kingdom and were the Subjects thereof, are not, and never can be, the Subjects of his Britannic Majesty, or be held obliged to submit to his Laws and Authority; but if it shall be asserted, that the Allegiance of English Subjects does specifically differ from the Allegiance of all other Subjects, our's is not local, their's is local; our's is perpetual and unalienable, their's is not; our's accompanies us wherever we go, their's does not—Then I must ask, *By what general Rule of Law was* this *Difference* constituted and established? and where was it done?——

If the Allegiance of English-born Subjects is not local, but perpetual and unalienable, accompanying them wherever they go, then must not it follow, either that they have no Right of moving out of their King's Dominions, into the Dominions of any other Prince or State, to become resident there, on any Pretence or Cause whatsoever? And if so, must not it follow, that our Ancestors were wrong, at least, had no Right to move into Holland with their Families, and to live in Subjection to the Laws and Authority of that State? Also had no Right to transplant themselves and Families into this North-America, which belonged to independent Princes, as acknowledged by the Kings of England?—Or else won't it follow, that English-born Subjects cannot migrate out of the King of England's Dominions into the Dominions of any other Prince or State? If the Allegiance of English-born Subjects is not local, must it not follow, that the Dominion or Empire is not local? And if it is perpetual and unalienable, *accompanying them where-*

ever they go, into whatsoever State or Kingdom they enter and become resident, such State or Kingdom, at least, so much as they purchase and possess of the same, necessarily belongs to his Britannic Majesty; and does not this necessarily imply, That no State has a Right to be but the English? That the English has a Right to swallow up all other States in itself and to become a Universal Monarchy?

But the British Empire is local, and so is the Allegiance of English Subjects, and it may be alienated, if the Allegiance of other Subjects has been alienated by their moving into and becoming resident in his Britannic Majesty's Dominions: If a British Monarch may alienate or abdicate his Kingdom, so that his Throne may justly be declared *vacant*, by his throwing away the *broad Seal* and fleeing into another Kingdom or State, why may'n't English Subjects be said to alienate their Allegiance when they move into another Kingdom and become resident there? I may conclude, as justly observed in a late Boston Paper, "The Moment a British Monarch ceases to af-"ford that Protection of my Liberty and Pro-"perty his Ancestors stipulated, and himself "agreed to, I am of course discharged from my "Allegiance to him; and, agreeable to the "Laws of Nature and Self Preservation, am "obliged to seek Protection where it may be "found."

Wherefore, seeing it is Fact, that the Allegiance of English-born Subjects may be alienated: That they have, as well as the Subjects of other States, a natural Right of Migration: That upon their migrating, and becoming resident in another State, their necessary civil Subjection ceases: That this Country our Ancestors moved into belonged to independent Princes, as acknowledged by the Kings of England: That they purchased, for valuable Considerations, not only the Soil, but the Dominion, the Lordship and Sovereignty of those Princes: And that they received from the King of England a Charter of Incorporation, containing a mutual Compact,—we forcibly conclude, That our *civil Subjection* to his Britannic Majesty is *voluntary*, grounded *solely* on *mutual Compact*. And hence it may be asserted, as implied in the *Sixth Query*, That "if such Measures are taken on the Part of Great-Britain, either by the British Parliament or by the King's *Ministers* and *Representatives*, supported by the Government at Home, *which sap the very Vitals of our Charters*, and tend directly and immediately to reduce the Colonists into a State of *Slavery*, the political Union, Connection, &c. &c. of these Colonies to the British Empire and Government are hereby entirely dissolved, and the Colonists are reduced to a State of Nature;" and if so, none of the American Governors, considered as the King's Representatives, and other Crown Officers, Commissioners, and Pensioners residing in America, have any more Right or Authority, for the Time being, to officiate in the Colonies than in the States of *Holland*, or than in any other independent State. It may also be asserted, as a just Consequence, as implied in the *Seventh Query*, That, "as it is a Matter of the last Importance to the Safety and Prosperity both of Great-Britain and the Colonies, that the political Union, Connection, Dependance and Subordination of the Colonies to Great-Britain be kept & maintained firm and inviolable: That *such Men*, be they who they will, as are forming such Plans, and endeavouring to bring them into Execution, which tend directly and immediately to dissolve the Union of Great-Britain and the Colonies, and to bring the Colonists into a State of Slavery, ought to be *considered and treated*, both by Great-Britain and the Colonies, *as avowed Enemies to the British Empire*.

Likewise, as a just Consequence, it may be affirmed, in Answer to *Brutus's Third Query*, That it cannot be inferred from the *Letter* or *Spirit* of the Charter, that the King has reserved to himself an *absolute, despotic Power*, to be exercised by him, or any one under him, when he shall *please*. The King of England has no Power but

(For Remainder, see last Page, 456. what

10d. page 444 & Dd. the Charter &c. 1077. V as James 2 did. —— 2nd Pa. 414.
2nd. pa. 391 & see Blackstone's History

CHARLESTOWN, Feb. 21.

His Excellency governor Wright of Georgia, diſſolved the General-Aſſembly of that province by the following Proclamation, dated 22d of February, Whereas the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly of this Province have aſſumed to themſelves ſome very extraordinary and unwarrantable powers, and have otherwiſe behaved in ſuch a manner as I think it my indeſpenſible duty to diſſolve them: And whereas, on ſtating the whole matter to his Majeſty's honorable Council, for their opinion and advice, they have unanimouſly adviſed that the ſaid Aſſembly be immediately diſſolved by Proclamation: I have therefore thought fit, with the advice of his Majeſty's honorable Council, to iſſue this my Proclamation for diſſolving the ſame, and the General-Aſſembly of this Province is hereby accordingly diſſolved." On the 6th inſtant, his Excellency ordered writs to be iſſued for electing a new Aſſembly.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.

Saturday laſt Jared Ingerſol, Eſq; Judge of the Admiralty for this Diſtrict, with his Lady and Family from Connecticut.

The ſame Day William Whitwell, Eſq; Mr. Jonathan Maſon, and Mr. Samuel Whitwell, arrived here from Boſton.

On Saturday Night, about 12 o'clock, the City was alarmed by the Cry of Fire, which proved to be in the Houſe of Mr. Thomas Rogers, in Front Street, near Market Street Corner, the Effects of which were very tragical—Moſt of the Houſe was conſumed, and ſeveral adjoining Buildings, occupied by Mr. Harvey, Stay-maker, and Mr. Aaron Hewes, Hatter, were greatly damaged. Mr. Rogers himſelf periſhed in the Flames, and alſo Mrs. Baxter, an aged Woman, related to Mr. Rogers's Family, two little Daughters of Captain Campbell, being Grand-daughters of Mr. Rogers, were very much burnt, and their Recovery is doubtful. Mr. Rogers's Remains were not found till the next Day, when they were taken out of the Ruins reduced almoſt to a Coal. Mrs. Rogers, Mr. Baxter, his Son-in-law, and an old Negro Woman, eſcaped out of the Houſe with great Danger, and ſomewhat ſcorched, but not badly. After Part of the Houſe had fallen in, one of the Girls, about ſeven Years old, was taken out of an upper Room, from amidſt the Flames, by the Reſolution and Activity of a young Sailor. The Fury of the Flames, and the Difficulty of coming at the Fire was ſuch, that notwithſtanding the extraordinary Efforts of a vaſt Multitude of People, with ſix Engines conſtantly playing, it was not entirely ſubdued till five o'Clock in the Morning. The Fire was firſt diſcovered in the back Buildings of Mr. Rogers's Houſe, by what Accident unknown. Several Perſons are Sufferers, not only by the Fire, but by ſundry Goods being ruined in attempting to remove them, in the Hurry and Confuſion uſual in ſuch Times.—*'By terrible Things, in Righteouſneſs, does the God of our Salvation ſometimes viſit us.'*

Mrs. Baxter, and the two litte Daughters (of Captain Campbell) abovementioned, were ſo ſuffocated by the Smoke before they were brought out, that they are ſince dead.

It was obſervable, on this Occaſion, that the Engines made in Philadelphia, by Mr. Richard Maſon, worked far better, and with greater Effect, than any of thoſe imported from London.

NEW-YORK, *April 21.*

We hear from Satauket on Long-Iſland, that on Good-Friday, the 29th ult. the following melancholy Accident happened there, viz.

One Capt. Tyler, Maſter of a Veſſel, belonging to that Place, who had left New-York the Day before, having on board, beſides the Maſter, one Gerſhom Jones, belonging to the Veſſel, and the following Paſſengers, viz. one Gill, a Seamen lately returned from a Voyage, Ann Gill, his Wife, who had been for ſome Years a Nurſe in the Family of Mr. Andrew Seton, of that Place, and a Daughter of his, about nine Years of Age, who was returning Home from New-York, where ſhe had been ſome Time for the Recovery of her Health; in going into the Harbour, the Veſſel run upon the Bar, and the Tide being there extremely rapid, the Veſſel preſently overſet and filled. Jones had hold of the Painter of the Boat along Side, which might have ſaved all the People, but he being ſurprized, let go the Rope, and the Boat was driven away. — The Maſter and Gill the Sailor, were ſaved, but Gerſhom Jones, Ann Gill the Nurſe, and Miſs Seton, were unfortunately drowned before any Aſſiſtance could be given them.

NEWPORT, April 15.

By a Gentleman from Nantucket we are informed, that Iſaiah Chadwick, and Obed Bunker, Maſters of Two Whaling Sloops in the Weſt-Indies, belonging to Nantucket, had informed their Owners by Letters, that, as they were lying in the Harbour of Abbaco, a Ship appeared off ſaid Harbour making a Signal; upon which one of the Captains with ſome Hands from each Sloop went in a Boat to their Aſſiſtance; as ſoon as he ſtepped on Board, the acting Captain preſented a Piſtol to his Breaſt, threatening to ſhoot him if he refuſed to carry him into the Harbour; to which he reply'd, that he was a Stranger to the Harbour, but had a Man in his Boat who belonged there; the Man was called in and threatened in the ſame Manner, who not knowing what elſe to do, undertook to ſtand Pilot, and carried her ſafe in and anchored her, a Point of Land being between the Ships and Sloops. The Boat was ſoon diſcharged and returned to the Sloops; when they had a Conſultation, being perſwaded the People on Board the Ship had turned Pirates, as thoſe who went to bring her in obſerved they were almoſt all armed, and ſaw one Man below, walking alone in the Cabin, whom they ſuppoſed to be the proper Captain.——They therefore concluded to invite the acting Captain, and other Officers and Paſſengers on Board one of the Sloops to dine with them:—The Pirate Captain, & Boatſwain went and carried the proper Captain in Character of a Paſſenger;—They had not been long on board before the Pirate grew uneaſy and wanted to return to his Ship again; but they bound him faſt, and would not ſuffer him to return;——upon which the proper Maſter of the Ship gave them an Account of the Pirates Proceedings; they then told the Boatſwain, if he would go on board the Ship, & bring the real Mate (who was confined in Irons,) and help them take the Ship, they would endeavour to have him, the Boatſwain cleared; and further intimated to him, that there was a Man of War within two Hours ſail from them, to which they would go and procure Force ſufficient to overpower them; and informed him what Signal they would make if they ſucceeded in getting Help; the Boatſwain went to the Ship and delivered his Meſſage to the Mate; but further told him their Captain was a Priſoner; the Boatſwain not returning according to Agreement, one of the Sloops weighed Anchor, and ſtood out as if going on one Side of the Ship, upon which the Pirates got all their Guns on that Side in Order to ſink the Sloop; but juſt before they got up with the Ship, they altered her Courſe, & run by on the other Side, before the Pirates could ſhift their Guns again; by which Means the Sloop got out unhurt, and ſtood off till out of Sight of the Ship, when, tacking about, and putting out the Signal, mentioned before, as a Proof of their having ſucceeded in procuring Force from the Man of War, they boldly ſtood in for the Ship; whereupon the Pirates, ſeeing the Sloop coming up, and thinking they ſhould be taken, left the Ship and went aſhore, but were ſoon apprehended; the Whalemen boarded the Ship, releaſed the Mate from his Irons, and carried her to New Providence, where the Pirate Captain was hanged; and the Whalemen had about 2500 Dollars allowed them for their good Conduct and Bravery.—This Ship belonged to Briſtol in England, had been on the Coaſt of Africa, had carried a Cargo of Slaves to the Weſt Indies, & was homeward bound with a Load of Sugars, &c. The Gentleman who gave us the above Account did not remember either the Ship's or the Captains Name.

Laſt Wedneſday Evening one Mr. ——, of Town, was catched by a Number of Perſons in Diſguiſe, placed on an old Horſe, and paraded through the principal Streets for about an Hour, as a Warning to all bad Huſbands.

PROVIDENCE, April 13.

Captain Abraham Whipple, from Port-au-Prince informs, that Earthquakes continue to be very frequent at that Place, three or four generally happening every 24 Hours: The 22d of February laſt the unhappy Inhabitants experienced a very ſevere Shock, by which many were thrown down as they walked, and had any Houſes been left ſtanding, they muſt have fell. To add to their Calamities, the Place remains very ſickly, and by reaſon of the Diſorders and Earthquakes, no Veſſel had arrived in the Bay of Leoganne this Year from Old France.

New-Hampſhire 1771.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Mariners, That on the Night of the 20th of June next, will be illuminated a

Light-Houſe,

For the Benefit and Direction of Veſſels, bound into this Harbour; The Edifice is now erecting, upon the Eaſtermoſt Part of Fort-Point (ſo called) at the Entrance of Piſcataqua Harbour, and will be lighted up every Night.

On the 13th Inſtant, one William Randall of Rye, of about 50 Years of Age, was found lying in the Road about a Mile from ſaid Town, juſt expiring; he was immediately conveyed to the neareſt Houſe, where he ſoon died.

BOSTON April 22, 1771.

Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

AT two Adjournments of the General Council ſince our laſt, the following Gentlemen were nominated by his Excellency the Governor, viz.

Richard Derby, jun. Eſq; and Ebenezer Burrill, Eſq; to be Juſtices of the Peace for the County of Eſſex.

Moſes Bliſs, Eſq; to be a Juſtice of the Peace and of the Quorum for the County of Hampſhire.

Eliſha Porter, Eſq; and John Ingerſoll, Eſq; to be Juſtices of the Peace for the County of Hampſhire.

Jonas Preſcott, Eſq; and John Reed, Eſq; to be Juſtices of the Peace for the County of Middleſex.

Jotham Moulton, Eſq; to be Sheriff for the County of York, and a Juſtice of the Peace for the ſame County.

Mr. Edward Emerſon, to be a Coroner for the County of York.

Mr. Benajah Barney, to be a Coroner for the County of Briſtol.

To all which Nominations His Majeſty's Council did adviſe and conſent.

The Liſt of Officers choſen by the General Court (which we inſerted in laſt Paper) being laid before his Excellency the Governor, his Excellency was pleaſed to negative the Hon. Thomas Cuſhing, Eſq; and John Wheelwright, Eſq;

On Tueſday the General Court choſe John Hancock, Eſq; Commiſſary-General, and William Crawford, Eſq; (Chaplain of Fort Pownall) Truck maſter for ſaid Fort: Theſe Gentlemen His Excellency was pleaſed the next Morning alſo to negative.

On Wedneſday Mr. Samuel Adams, was choſen Commiſſary: Whom His Excellency was pleaſed immediately to negative.

It is ſaid the reigning Toaſt in a certain Cabal at Cambridge correſpondent with Advice given to a great Man there, is in the true *courtly* Language, *Keep the Dogs down.*

Laſt Saturday ſen'night ſailed from hence for Halifax, the Boſton, Roſe, and Senegal Ships of War, with ſeveral Tranſports, in order, as it is ſaid, to bring up the Troops from thence; for what Deſign we know not.

It is ſaid that aſſurances were *previouſly* given out that the election of Mr. Speaker Cuſhing into the office of commiſſary-general would not be rejected; and that ſome perſons who had predicted that the preſent adminiſtration would have begun with *lenient* meaſures are greatly chagrin'd. It is certain that Mr. Cuſhing was not *immediately* negativ'd, the matter having been kept in ſuſpenſe for ſeveral days. Hence we may conjecture that *after the election* ſome *unexpected* doubts aroſe; but whether they were grounded on moral or political conſiderations, or both alternatively, remains yet uncertain.

Extract of a letter from Gov. Bernard to the Earl of Hillſborough, dated Boſton, March 11, 1768, "It gives me pleaſure to ſay that I can depend upon his (the Lt. G—s) *Reſolution* and *Steadineſs*, as much as I can upon *my own*". Upon which a celebrated writer obſerves, "The Publick will at leaſt believe he ſpeaks the truth of his ASSOCIATES." Quere, *Whether Mr. Bernard's Confidence was miſplaced?*

Mr. Hancock has had the *grievous Misfortune* of being negativ'd Six Times in four Years, viz. thrice by the Baronet of Nettleham, and as often, ſince his departure from the Government.

One of our Correſpondents obſerving upon the Family Connection between the preſent Governor, Lt. Gov. and Judges of the Superior Court, ſays, His Excellency and his Honor married Siſters; his Excellency's Son married his Honor's Daughter; his Excellency has an own Brother lately advanc'd to the Superior Bench, and his Excellency's Daughter was lately married to the Son of another of the Juſtices of that Bench;—His Honor has alſo an own Brother on the ſame Bench, and his Honor's Son married the Daughter of another of the Juſtices of that Court. Beſides, His Excellency's own Brother is Judge of Probate for the County of Suffolk; and *it is whiſpered*, that his Son before mention'd will ſoon be appointed a Juſtice of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the ſame County.

It is ſaid His Excellency the Governor has been pleas'd to advance the Hon. *William Brattle*, Eſq; Brigadier General, to the Rank of Major-General of all His Majeſty's Provincial Forces in this Province.

LAST Wedneſday died here, greatly lamented, Mrs. *Anna Barrell*, aged 27, the virtuous and amiable Conſort of Mr. *Joſeph Barrell*, Merchant, & Daughter of the late *Joſeph Pierce*, Eſq; of Portſmouth in New-Hampſhire.

She was a Pattern of conjugal Affection, a tender and affectionate Mother, a dutiful Child, a kind and humane Miſtreſs, a conſtant ſincere Friend, compaſſionating and ſympathizing with the diſtreſſed, and charitable to the Poor. Theſe Virtues, joined to an agreeable Perſon and a peculiarly condeſcending Manner, renders her early Departure a heavy Affliction to her Friends, while the Principles of the Chriſtian Religion, which ſupported her thro' her lingering Illneſs, and in her laſt Moments, forbid them to mourn without Hope.

"Smitten Friends
"Are Angels ſent on Errands full of Love;
"For us they languiſh & for us they die:
"And ſhall they languiſh, ſhall they die, in vain?"

Her Funeral is to be this Afternoon at 5 o'Clock.

On Tueſday the 9th Inſtant died at New-Haven in Connecticut, Col NATHAN WHITING.

The 4th Inſt. the Houſe of Mr. Iſaiah Angell, in Scituate (Rhode Iſland) was conſumed by Fire.

We hear from Medfield, that on Thurſday the 4th Inſtant, was found dead in the open Field, Ann Ouchterlony, a Native of Scotland, who has been in this Country near 40 Years, ſojourning from Town to Town. A Jury of Inqueſt ſat upon the Body, and brought in their Verdict, "Accidental Death." Her Remains were decently interred the next Day.

Laſt Thurſday was the Day ſet apart for Faſting and Prayer in this Province, New-Hampſhire, and Connecticut.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD

IS offered to any Perſon that will diſcover, apprehend and ſecure in any of his Majeſty's Goals, John McBride, (alias Edward Green) William Davis, and James Todd, who under a pretence of making ſaid Todd a Free Maſon, perſuaded us the Subſcribers, to leave our Houſe, as they ſaid that they could not carry on their Myſterious Operations if any Perſons but themſelves were under the Roof, taking advantage of our Abſence, they broke open Cheſts, and took Money, &c. and abſconded immediately.——McBride is a Taylor, well made, of a middling ſize, walks upright, has black Hair, and a guilty down look, with a large Scar under his Right Cheek, it is impoſſible to tell what Cloaths he has on, as he carried off divers Garments from different People.——Davis is a Shoe Maker, of a ſmall ſize, light Complexion, and though he is young, has grey Hair.—Todd is a Sailor, the ſize of McBride, wears a light colour'd Thickſet Coat, and a Pig-Tail Wig.——McBride is a Scotchman, and the other two are Iriſhmen.——They were ſeen at the ſign of the Lamb Tavern, South-End of Boſton, and talk'd of going to New-York and Philadelphia. The above Reward will be paid by us the Subſcribers.

Wpolwich, (Kennebeck River) Joſeph Maine
April 12th, 1771. Samuel Maine.

✓ one of the late Stamp Officers, vid the Liſt pa. 339. Vol. I // vid. page, 447.
1 Forces — vid. pa. 842. Vol. 2. 3 Lieutenant Governor. 2 Gov. Barnard. (1) Peter Oliver.
4 Sanfords. — Miſs Oliver. 5 Foſter Hutchinson Esqr. & Son of Judge Oliver. (2) Judge Lynde's

GILBERT DEBLOIS notifies his Customers, That he has a Large and General Assortment of Spring Goods, (with all other Sorts) now open'd, which he will sell at the lowest Advance for ready Money. ☞ All possible Encouragement will be given to wholesale Customers.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,
(And to be Sold by the Printers hereof;)

AN ORATION

Delivered April 2d, 1771, at the Request of the Inhabitants of the Town of Boston, to COMMEMORATE the BLOODY TRAGEDY of the 5th of March, 1770.
By JAMES LOVELL, A. M.

Omnes homines naturâ *Libertati* studeni, et CONDITIONEM *Servitutis* oderunt. Cæs.

— Nunc ea petit, quæ dare nullo modo possumus, nisi, prius volumus nos bello victos confiteri. Cic.

Imported in the Lydia Capt. Scott from London and to be Sold at the Lowest Rate for Cash by

John Head

At his Store South Side Town-Dock, just below the Swing-Bridge, No. 5.

Pepper by the Bag, Hundred or Dozen, single refin'd English Loaf Sugar, Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs by large or small Quantities, a pretty assortment of Cream Coloured Ware, a few small Cheshire Cheeses, Writing Paper per the Rheam, Burnt China Bowls, Cups and Saucers. ALSO,

Cotton Wool by the Bag, New Rice, Philadelphia Flour, Brown Sugar per the Hogshead or less, Jamaica Spirit, West-India and New-England Rum, Brandy, Madeira and Malaga Wine, Green Coffee, Cocoa, Chocolate, Allspice, Ginger, Bohea Tea by the Chest, Hundred or Dozen.——A Quantity of Ship Bread and Curnell.

A strong Sloop of about 30 Tons, lying at Mr. Harris's Wharff, North-End, to be sold very cheap: Inquire of Mr. John Harris.

TO BE SOLD,

A good Schooner, about 40 Tons Burthen, almost new, now laying at the upper End of the Long-Wharff. Enquire of John Homer, at his Store No. 2, on the Long-Wharff.

TO BE SOLD
By Benjamin Church,
On THURSDAY next
At his usual Place of Sale;

A Large Assortment of European GOODS, *viz.*

BRoad Cloths coarse and fine, Tiverton Serges, Baizes, Plaids, Allopeens, Crapes, Irish Hollands, Checks, Callicoes, Handkerchiefs, plain and flower'd Gauzes, worsted, thread and cotton Hose, some Houshold Furniture, as Tables, Leather-bottom Chairs, a neat Mehogany Beaureau, Wearing Apparel, Watches, &c. &c.

TO BE LETT,
Warehouse No. 17, on the Long-Wharff. Enquire of JOHN WALDO, Esq;

A Dwelling-House to be Sold,

PLeasantly situated in Cambridge-Street, a little above the Orange Tree, in compleat Repair, having three Rooms on a Floor, an elegant Court-Yard, and Kitchen Yard, an excellent Well of Water, a large Garden, with a very great Variety of the best English Fruit Trees, and other Accommodations, too many to be enumerated in an Advertisement.—Enquire of Edes and Gill.

TO BE LETT,
A convenient small Brick Tenement, near Faneuil-Hall Market. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. *Nathaniel Loring*, deceased, are ONCE MORE desired to pay what they owe immediately to *Benjamin Dolbeare*, Administrator thereon, as they would avoid being sued to July Court next. And all Persons that have any Demands on said Estate, are desired to bring them in without any further Delay, as they would avoid being excluded.

To be Sold very reasonably by said Administrator, the following Articles, viz.

Looking-Glasses, Beds and Bedsteads, a very good Roast-meat Jack, a large Marble Table, an Easy Chair, a Barometer and Thermometer, two second-hand one Horse Chaises, and one two-Horse ditto, a Pair of one Horse Trucks, Sheets and Blankets, Pillow-Biers, Table Cloths and Napkins, Mens and Womens Wearing Apparel, a Chest of Draws and Table, a Tea-Table and other Tables, two Silver Watches, a pull-up Clock, a parcel of Drawing Knives made in Town, a Quantity of Chalk, Cart-Boxes, Iron Pots and Kettles, Chair Boxes, a small Anchor of 54 wt. a Parcel of Nail-makers Tools, a Parcel of Cordage, dead-eyes with Chains, Blocks, Clasps for Masts, Log-Chains, glazed Sashes for Shops, &c. &c. half-hundred, quarter, 14 & 7 pound Weights, an Iron Funnell for a Stow, a Case of Bottles, a Pair of Hand-screws, a Hogshead ditto, a Saddle and Bridle, a new Chair-body and Carriage, Iron-bound Pipes and Tierces, Iron Window Weights, about 40 Cyder Barrels, Vinegar by the Barrel, a valuable Collection of Books, a strong healthy Negro Man about 30 Years of Age, that understands Husbandry Business very well.

On WEDNESDAY NEXT,
At Ten o'Clock in the Morning, and Three Afternoon, Will be Sold by Public Vendue, at the Auction-Room in Queen-Street,

A large and valuable Assortment of fresh Goods, viz.

FINE India Taffaties, Persians, Callicoes, printed Cottons, Shalloons, Tammies, striped and plain Camblets, black, blue and Green Callimancoes, Everlastings, Dowlasses, silk and linnen and check Handkerchiefs, 3-qrs, & 7-8th Bed-Ticks, 3-qrs. & 7 8th Manchester cotton and linnen Checks, 3-qrs. 7 8th & yard-wide Irish Linnens, black Sewing Silks, Lawns, Gauzes, Cambricks, and a great Variety of other Articles.

ALSO, A Silver Tankard, Cann, Pepper Box, Salts, Table Spoons.

J. RUSSELL Auctioneer.

Wednesday next at Ten o'Clock Forenoon and at Three in the Afternoon.

John Adams,

NOTIFIES the Removal of his Office to a Room in Queen-Street, in the House of Mr. John Gill, within a few Steps of the New Court-House, but on the opposite Side of the Street.

A genteel new Chaise, with Harness compleat, to be sold very cheap for Cash, or English Goods, as may best suit the Purchaser.
Inquire of Edes and Gill.

To be Sold for Want of Employ,

A Strong hearty Negro Fellow, about 25 Years old, he understands all Sorts of Farming Business, and is either fit for Town or Country. For further Particulars, inquire of the Printers.

THE Estate of George Jefferds, late of Boston, Sugar-Boiler, deceas'd, being represented Insolvent, and six Months being allowed the Creditors to bring in their Claims and prove their Debts: the Commissioners appointed by the honorable Foster Hutchinson, Esq; Judge of Probate for the County of Suffolk, to receive and examine said Claims—GIVE NOTICE, That they shall attend said Service at the British Coffee-House in Boston, on the First Tuesday in May next, and the five following Months, from Six to Nine o'Clock, P. M.

Boston, April 22, 1771.

TO BE SOLD,

A Schooner about Seventy Tons Buthen, now lying at Mr. Samuel Harris, the Cooper's Wharff, North-End, with all her Appurtenances—Inventory may be seen at the House of said Harris, on said Wharff.

ALSO,

To be sold by GILES HARRIS, a House in Fish-Street, near John Hancock, Esq's Wharff, very convenient for a Family. For further Particulars, inquire of said Giles Harris, near Dr. Elior's Meeting-House.

Peter Curtis

Begs Leave to acquaint the Gentlemen and Ladies,

That he proposes to open a Dancing-School on Thursday the 25th Instant, at the former School in Queen-Street, opposite William Vassel, Esq; Where he will teach Dancing in a most polite Manner. Those who send their Children may depend that Care will be taken of their Education, and that good Order will be observed. The Days proposed for public School are Mondays and Thursdays.

☞ Said CURTIS was educated in Paris, and has taught Dancing in several Towns in this Province: As he is now teaching the French Language at Cambridge, any Persons that are disposed to employ him, are desired to leave a Line with Capt. Gore, at the Painter's Arms.

WHEREAS the proprietors of a tract of land (granted to the four Housatonack townships) called The Eleven Thousand Acres, or Additional Land in the county of Berkshire, at a legal meeting of said proprietors, on the 21st day of December 1768, Voted a tax of *seven shillings and three pence* on each right in said lands, to defrey the charge of lotting out the same. And as a number of said proprietors are delinquent in paying said tax, the following rights or lots in said land are delinquent, viz. Those drawn to the proprietors of No. One, or Tyringham, are No. 63, 30, 23, 3, 1, 19, 2, 10, 51, 3, 32, 38, 39.

No. Two, or New-Marlborough, are, No. 7, 12, 16, 13, 10, 12, 11, 5, 16.

No. Three, or Sandifield, are, No. 6, 38, 39, 13, 11, 9, 60, 11, 56, 51, 4, 17, 4, 2, 16, 11, 2.

No. Four, or Becket, are, No. 4, 26, 68, 10, 9, 5, 16, 16, 1, 16, 17, 17, 6, 17, 2, 43, 7, 13, 7, 35, 5, 8, 27, 2, 14, 14, 69, 36, 72, 15, 23.

Also at said meeting held by adjournment on the 19th of December 1769, Voted a tax of *three shillings* on each right in said lands, for laying out and making highways through the same; which tax the proprietors are each and all delinquent of paying.—These are therefore to notify the proprietors of the abovesaid lands, them, their heirs or assigns, that their delinquent rights in said lands, or so much as to pay the abovesaid tax or taxes, with cost of posting, will be sold at a public vendue (as the law directs) at the house of John Chadwick, Esq; innholder in said Tyringham, on Tuesday the 25th day of June next, at Ten o'Clock in the forenoon, and so by adjournment, if need be, from day to day, until the whole be sold, unless said taxes, with the charges, be paid to John Chadwick, Esq; treasurer and collector to said proprietors, before said day of sale.

Tyringham, April 8, 1771. John Chadwick, Jacob Brown, Giles Jackson. } Committe for Sale of Delinquent Proprietors Lands.

Whereas the Great and General Court at their Session in June 12th, 1767, granted a Tax of One Penny per Acre for one Year to be laid on the Lands in the District of *Hubbardston*, in the County of *Worcester*; and whereas the Owners of the following original Numbers have neglected to pay said (Lots)

	No.	Acres.	Pay due. £.	s.	d.
Great Farms	2	48			
	3	140	1	0	0
	4	95	0	7	11
	16	175	1	2	11
Great Farm	19	454	1	17	10
	21	20	0	10	0
	23	420	1	15	0
	31	60	0	5	0
	33	476	1	19	8
House-Lots.	3	25	0	2	1
	20	100	0	8	4
	48	100	0	8	4
	54	50	0	4	2
	53	8	0	0	8
	62	100	0	8	4
	64	100	0	8	4
Letter Lots.	O	90	0	7	6
	G	11 64 Rod	0	0	11 ½

NOTICE is hereby given to the Owners of the abovesaid Lots, that unless they pay the abovesaid Taxes to the Subscribers, with the necessary Charges arising thereon, that such Part of the said Lots will be Sold at a Public Vendue at the House of *William Martan*, Innholder in said District on Tuesday the 30th Day of *July* next, and so from Day to Day till the whole is Sold, as will pay the Taxes and other necessary and intervening Charges: Said Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock Forenoon.

Hubbardston, March 25, 1771. *William Marsan, Adam Wheeler* } Committeemen of *Hubbardston.*

WHEREAS at a Meeting of the proprietors of the district of Lenox, in the county of Berkshire, (legally warned) holden on the 12th day of July 1769, they voted a tax of *eleven shillings and one penny* on each hundred acres of land in said district (public lots excepted.) And whereas the proprietors or owners of the lots following, viz. No. 5, 6, 12, & 29, containing one hundred acres each, all in the first division of lands in said Lenox, and the lots No. 2, 4, 5, 6, 9, 11, 14, 25, 38 & 39, in the second division of lands in said Lenox, are delinquent, and have not paid the tax aforesaid assessed on them. And whereas said proprietors at their other meeting warned as aforesaid, holden on the 26th day of the same July, voted a tax of *twenty shillings* on each hundred acres of land aforesaid; and the proprietors or owners of the lots abovenamed, have not paid the tax last above-mentioned: Which said taxes have been granted to bring forward the settlement of said district, agreeable to the orders of the Great and General Court. These are therefore to notify the proprietors of the lots so delinquent, that their lots or such part thereof as shall be sufficient to pay said taxes, (together with all charges in and about the same) will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling-house of Elias Willard, innholder in Lenox, on Tuesday the 30th day of July next, at Ten o'clock forenoon, and so from day to day until the whole be be sold, (unless said taxes and charges be paid to the said Elias Willard, treasurer of said proprietors) for the purpose aforesaid.

Dated at Lenox, March 27th, 1771. Sam. Brown, jun. Elias Willard, Stephen Merwin, } Assessors.

On *Tuesday* Evening next,
Will be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Auction-Room, Foot of Royal-Exchange Lane, over Mr. THOMAS WALLEY's Store.

A large and valuable Assortment of Goods, viz.

CAllicoes, flower'd, plain and striped Lawns, Irish and Scotch Linnens, Dowlasses, Checks, stript Hollands, Bedticks, Broad-Cloths, Camblets, Plaids, Breeches Patterns, Worsted Shags, Mens and Womens Hose, Silk and Linnen Handkerchiefs, white Threads, Sewing Silks, Writing Paper, Metal Buttons, Table Knives, Oznabrigs, Blankets, Feather Beds, Tables, Chairs, one Chest Draws, Wearing Apparel, &c.

W. HUNTER, Auctioneer.

N. B. At said Vendue Room will be sold by private Sale, a genteel 8 Day Clock with a Mehogany Case, and a few warranted Watches, Twelve Pieces black Taffaty.

This, and To-Morrow Evening,
Will be Sold by Publick Vendue, at the Auction-Room North Side of the Market,

A great Variety of English GOODS

as usual; also Silver Watches, Houshold Furniture, Wearing Apparrel, &c. &c. &c.

This and To morrow Evening.

A. Bowman, Auctioneer.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON.*

ENTERED IN.

Jackson, Jamaica; Allen, Nutting, Edes and Pepper, Virginia; Thacher, South-Carolina; Jones, Kinnier, Gray and Cushing, Maryland; Atwood, Higgins, Backland, Boyd and Richards, New-London; Hooton, Howland and Hatch, North-Carolina; Waterman and Ash, Philadelphia; Rice, New-Haven; Sweasy & Gardiner, Grenada & St. Martins.

OUTWARD BOUND.

Allen, Vincent, Davis and Doubleday, West-Indies; Howes, Quebec; and Calef, London.

Burials in the Town of BOSTON, since our last,
Nine Whites, Three Blacks.
Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Eight.

High Water at BOSTON *for this present Week.*

Monday, 39 min. after 5 — Friday, 30 m. aft. 9
Tuesday, 38 min. after 6 — Saturday, 22 m. af. 11
Wednesday, 37 m. aft. 7 — Lord's-Day 12 m. af. 12
Thursday, 36 min. af. 8 — First Qr. 22 D. 3 Mor.

vide pa. 453 456

what is given him by the People according to their Constitution or Magna Charta, and this don't allow him, as King of England, an *absolute, despotic Power*, to be exercised by him *when he shall think fit*; and all the Liberties, Privileges and Immunities of free-born Subjects in Great-Britain, the King by the Royal Charters guaranties to the Colonists.——And also his *Fourth Query* may as a just Consequence be answered in the Affirmative, That a Governor appointed by the *King*, and amply subsisted by him, without the least Dependance on the People, would be an ABSOLUTE DESPOT, having a Power vested in him without a Check. This would be to make the Governor more independent of the People than the King is himself; for the King's Revenue is granted to him by the People, the Commons of Great-Britain, in Parliament assembled; and if the King amply supports his Governors here out of the Revenue granted to his Majesty, to be raised in the Colonies without our Consent, this very Thing is a Breach of the Compact between the King and the Colonies: The Charter guaranties to us the Right of taxing ourselves for the Support of Government, the same Right which the Commons of Great-Britain have of taxing themselves. Our fellow Subjects, the Commons of Great-Britain, have no more Right to grant our Money as a Revenue to the King, without our Consent, than we have to grant their Money without their Consent. And therefore, as the Parliament of Great-Britain have passed Acts to raise a Revenue to his Majesty upon the Colonies without our Consent, they have invaded our Right, which is *solely* in ourselves, to tax ourselves for the Support of Government; and if the King supports our Governor out of that Revenue, instead of protecting us in the Enjoyment of our Rights, according to Compact, he justifies the British Parliament in their Invasion of the same; which infers an open Breach of the Compact. Besides, if the Governor is not dependent on the free Act of the People for his Support, but on a Pension from the King, his *Eyes will be so blinded*, that, instead of acting as a sympathizing and pitiful Father towards the People, he will be fitted to be an *absolute Tool* of the Minister of State.

Brutus's Fifth Query may also be answered in the Affirmative, That the Appointment of a Council, independant of the Election of the General Assembly, would be an *essential* Breach of the *Compact* between the KING and the People of this Province, and consequently a *Dissolution* of the Civil Government in it: For the Right of chusing a Council, his Majesty has expressly, in the Charter-Compact guarantied to the General Assembly of this Province.

And finally,——If it cannot be denied, That the Acts of Parliament for raising a Revenue to his Majesty on the Colonists without their Consent: That the suspending the legislative Power of *New-York*: That the appointing new Officers and Pensioners, and a Board of Commissioners of the Customs, to reside in the American Colonies: That the sending over *King's* Soldiers to guard and assist the New Commissioners in the Execution of their Commissions, but under a Pretence of supporting and assisting the civil Magistrates in maintaining good Order and Government, and yet, by the Confession of more than one supreme Magistrate and Commander in Chief for the Time being, not to be controuled or ordered by him, &c.——That the declaring the *circular Letter* of the Massachusetts-Assembly (which was full of Decency and Loyalty) to be *inflamatory*, and tending to stir up *unwarrantable Combinations* against Government: That the Requisition of a King's Minister, to a General Assembly of this Province, to *rescind* a Resolution of a former Assembly, with an Order to the Governor, in Case of Refusal, to dissolve the General Court:——That the Governor's dissolving the said Court accordingly, and declaring that he could not issue Writs for another till farther Orders from Home: (as in the *eighth Query* of CERRICUS AMERICANUS:) That the Lieut. Governor, as Commander in Chief, saying, "I "have no Authority to order the King's Troops "from any Place where they are posted by his "Majesty's Order, or the Order of the Com"mander in Chief of his Forces here:"——That his making ministerial Instructions, in some Cases, to be of greater Force than the royal Charter, and an established Law of the Province; and giving the same so much the Force of Laws, that all the Arguments of both Houses of the General Assembly against yielding to them, in a certain Case, taken from their Repugnance to his Majesty's Service, the common Good of the People, private Property and the Convenience of the Members of the General Assembly, &c. *shall not have their due Weight and Influence over him*; and by compelling the General Assembly to yield to them, contrary to their own Remonstrances and Resolutions, upon Pain of running the Province greatly into Debt, by long Sessions, without doing the necessary Business of the Province for the Year, &c. &c.——I say, if it cannot be denied, that all these together necessarily imply an open *Infraction* and *vacating* our Charters, or an absolute Breach of the *Compact*, then our political Union and civil Subjection to Great-Britain is dissolved.——And if it is judged to be Fact, that the Compact is broken, and our civil Subjection *dissolved*, whether it would not be proper for each Assembly to present to his Majesty, *an humble Address, Remonstrance and Petition*, praying his Majesty to renew the Compact, to protect and defend us in the free and full Enjoyment of all our natural and essential Rights as Men and Citizens *the Glory of Englishmen*, that we may not be forced, contrary to our natural Inclination and Affection to Great-Britain, our Mother Country, &c. *to make Application to any* OTHER POTENTATE *or* STATE *for* PROTECTION?——God forbid our ever being brought into such a State and Situation as to be forced to make Application to any other Potentate or State for *Protection!*

March 19, 1771. *Johannes in Eremo.*

John Hancock,

Informs the Public, That after the most strict Compliance with the Non-Importation Agreement during its Continuance, he has received by the Ship *Lydia*, Captain SCOTT,

AN Assortment of Goods, which he will sell by Wholesale, at the very lowest Rates, at his Store, No. 4, East End of *Faneuil*-Hall Market, where constant Attendance will be given, and the Favours of his Customers duly acknowledged.

All Persons who have Demands on the Estate of Mrs. *Jane Turell*, late of *Medford*, deceas'd, are desir'd to bring in their Accompts in Order to be paid; and all those indebted to said Estate are desir'd to make speedy Payment to *Ebenezer Turell*, Administrator. *Medford, April* 1772.

Just Imported in the Lydia, Capt. Scott, from London, And to be Sold

By William Blair,

At his Store on Treat's Wharff, nearly opposite the East End of Faneuil Hall.

A few Chests of excellent Bohea Tea, LIKEWISE,

A Variety of ENGLISH GOODS on the most reasonable Terms.

All Persons Indebted to the Estate of Mr. John Harris, late of Boston, Boat-builder, are hereby desired to pay their respective balances to Ann Harris, Executrix to said Estate; and likewise those having any Demands on said Estate are desired to leave their Accounts with said Executrix in Order for Settlement.

N. B. A Negro Man belonging to the Estate to be Sold for want of Employ. Also a Chaise.

Boston, 23th pril 1771.

TO BE SOLD BY

Josiah Eliot,

At his Store on Treat's Wharff;

New Rice,
Bohea Tea,
Poland Starch,
Flour,
New-England Rum,
Sugars by Hogshead, Barrel or smaller Quantity,
English Loaf Sugar,
Molasses,
Allum, Copperas, &c.

To be Sold very cheap,

A double-deck Brigantine, about 120 Tons, 8 Years old, well found, 9 Feet Hold, 4 Feet between Decks, now laying at Barret's Wharff in Boston. Enquire of William Dennie, at his Store in Kingstreet.

RUSSIA DUCK,

TO be Sold very cheap for Cash, Inquire of *Samuel Barrett*, Sail-Maker.

Just imported from London, in the Ship Marquis of Rockingham, Capt. Whitewood, by

JOHN SIMPKINS,

And to be sold at his Shop in Cornhill near the Town-House, next Door to Mr. *Benjamin Bagnall's*, Watch-Maker.

A general assortment of Upholsters and English Goods, amongst which is a compleat assortment of Looking Glasses.

N. B. Curtains and Feathers of all sorts, Chocolate, Indigo, Starch, Pepper, Allspice, Lynn made Shoes, &c.

To be sold in *Cambridge*, about 20 Rods from the Rev. Mr. *Appleton's* Meeting House, about Two Acres of choice Land, with a large Dwelling House, four Rooms on the Floor, a Tanyard and Out-House thereon, well situated for a Gentleman's Seat or Tradesman. For particulars enquire of the Widow *Hannah Read*, living on the same.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

Please to give the following a Place in your useful Paper.

MR. Palmes's piece gave satisfaction to the lovers of *truth* and *justice*, as it serves in *part* to scatter the darkness and misrepresentations which have been *artfully* thrown as a *veil* over the late trials, and is a worthy example for others to follow, that have any regard for the *honor* of the *town* or the *lives* of their neighbours. Yet there is one circumstance in Mr. Palmes's evidence at Preston's trial, that was not taken notice of *even* by the council *for* the crown, viz. after his talking in a familiar manner with Preston as Mr. Auchmuty (one of the prisoner's council) expatiated largely upon, as soon as he heard the *orders* given and the discharge of the 1st gun, he made a violent blow at *Preston*, and wounded him so that he was under the doctor's hands some weeks; if Mr. Palmes *then* thought he did not order his men to fire, and did his *duty* to stop their firing, was it possible he could be guilty of striking such an *innocent humane man*, yet this was a principal evidence made *use* of to clear Preston! it is yet hoped Mr. Palmes will favour the publick with the true reason of his using Preston in such a manner that fatal night.

It is certainly necessary the Publick should know every circumstance attending the late trials, with the *motives, reasons* and *considerations* that influenced the judges, juries and ALL the lawyers; that every man may know exactly how much provocation he may take before it becomes his *duty to fire*, as it was emphatically expressed by one *well sticken in years*; and lest some over scrupulous consciences should think it was not *lawful* to *kill* unless by *firing bullets*, it was explained by another *well stricken in years*, that a *bayonet* was equally the same and *justifiable* also, that people when they have this *furor brevis* are not obliged to take the most regular and harmless methods of *defence*, for the *laws of Moses* were made only for the *Jews* in old times, and we christians should not be afraid to break them. CLITUS.

TO BE SOLD,

A few Barrels of the best *Connecticut* PORK. Enquire of Edes and Gill.

TO BE SOLD,

(*as finely situated as any in Boston*)

A large Commodious House, with a good Stable and Coach-House, large Garden and other Accommodations, fronting on Southack's Court and Tremount-Street, and nearly opposite to CONCERT-HALL. The Premises measure on the Street more than two hundred feet. Enquire of the Printers.

TO BE LETT,

A Convenient and Handsome Brick Tenement fronting on Beer-Lane and Back-Street, being the Corner-House, and near the Baptist (the Rev. Mr. Stillman's) Meeting-House. Enquire of the Printers.

HIS Majesty's Post-Master General, having (for the better facilitating of Correspondence between Great Britain and America) been pleased to add a fifth Packet-Boat to the Station between Falmouth and New-York: Notice is hereby given, That the Mail for the future, will be closed at the Post-Office in New-York, at Twelve of the Clock at Night, on the first Tuesday in every Month, and dispatched by a Packet the next Day for Falmouth.

By Command of the D. Post-Master General,
ALEXANDER COLDEN, *Sec'ry.*

General Post-Office, New-York, Jan. 22, 1771.

THE Proprietors of the common Lands in the Township of Attleborough, are hereby reminded and notified, that a Tax of *Twenty-five Shillings* was by them at their Meeting the 24th Day of July, A. D. 1765, granted and laid on each of their Rights there, for discharging their Debts, that many of the Proprietors have to this Day neglected paying their Tax aforesaid, as well as certain other Taxes duly granted for other Purposes, for their common Benefit; Wherefore, it is intended by the Subscribers (their Committee for Sale of the Lands of such Delinquents) that so much of each Delinquent's Land there as may be sufficient for discharging and paying off his Tax aforesaid, with his other Taxes or Arrears thereof (having been duly publish'd) with all necessary incidental Charges, shall be sold as soon as may be legally done, for the Ends aforesaid, unless prevented by Payment to their Treasurer.

April 6th, 1771.

Ris Dana,
Caleb Wilder,
Isaac Stearns,
Samuel Wilder.

David Burnett,

IS removed from New-Boston into Quaker Lane, near the Friend's Meeting—Where he makes Stays in the newest Fashion, at a reasonable Rate.

Boston. Printed by EDES & GILL, *in Queen-Street.* 1771.

(1) vid. page 430. (2) vid Trial of the Soldiers p. 785. vid also Vindex's Letter page 325. &c (3) vid — on the Independancy of the Governor page 576. (4) vid pa. 60 Narrative

Vol. 2.

1 Vid. Magna Charta pa. 790, & vid. our Charter pa. 1077, vid. page 391.
2 As by the Molasses Act page 9. Vol. 2. Gles Act pa. 735 Vol. 1. 3 Gov. Hutchinson has a pension, therefore is a Tool. 4 vid pa. 748, Vol. 1. (a) Ibid. (b) vid. Arrival of the Troops, pa. 263 (c) vid. their Comm[ission] pa. 253 Vol. 2. & vid. Gov. Bernards Speech pa. 527 Vol. 2 — vid Vol. 2.